

## KILLING HEAT CONTINUES

Torrid Conditions Prevail Over the United States

## MANY DEATHS IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

118 Fatalities Reported Up to Yesterday—Hot Wave Extends into Canada

Intense heat continued yesterday over most of the country and was at its highest point in the east. New York City at 8 o'clock was sweltering under a temperature of 88 degrees, the highest recorded at that time anywhere in the United States. Deaths numbering 118 were reported from the five cities, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Prostrations numbered nearly 1,000. People were fleeing to seashore and mountains by the thousands.

The hot wave extends into Canada and at Montreal at 8 o'clock the thermometer registered 80 degrees against a maximum temperature of 78 Tuesday.

The highest temperature in the United States was reported from Red Bluff, Cal., with 104 degrees.

From central Illinois on the west to New England on the east, the area of highest temperatures extended yesterday, while in other parts of the country the thermometer was far above seasonal average.

There has been some cooling by local thunderstorms in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and part of Kansas. Showers are probable to-day in lower Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and along the Great Lakes. Elsewhere in the east the high temperatures will continue, but there may be some cooling in the northern portions of Middle Atlantic states to-night or Friday.

## HOT WAVE MAY LAST A WEEK.

Washington Sees Little Change for Immediate Relief.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Little immediate relief from the heat wave, which oppressed nearly the entire country, is promised by the weather bureau. Indications are that the hot spell will continue for a few days, and perhaps run into next week. In a few scattered localities is heat moderation forecast following thunderstorms yesterday or to-day. The only sections not covered by the heat wave are the northwest and the Pacific slope.

Unusually high temperatures were reported over a wide area Tuesday, but few records were broken. In Philadelphia, Kansas City and Concordia, Kan., the official reading was 102 degrees. Official temperature of 100 degrees was recorded at Atlantic City, 99 degrees at Washington and 98 degrees at New York, Boston and Chicago.

## KILLS 30 CLEVELAND BABIES.

Heat Beyond All Records at Noon and Temperature 101 Degrees.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 2.—All previous records for infant mortality were broken yesterday by the death from heat prostration of fifteen babies up to noon, making thirty for the last two days. The government clock registered 101 degrees at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

## COAL PRICES INEXCUSABLE.

Wages of 20 Cents a Ton, Prices Up \$1.65 to \$2.15 in Illinois.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Drastic action by the state to curb the high prices of coal was recommended to the Illinois state council of defense by the council committee which last week met representatives of the coal mine operators of Illinois.

The report said: "There is no excuse for the present high prices of coal in Illinois."

Whether the action would be a request for a special session of the legislature to give greater powers to the council or an order fixing a maximum price was not announced.

The report called attention to the fact that coal which was selling last year for \$1.35 a ton is now being quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 a ton. Wages have gone up only 20 cents a ton.

"The increase," the report declares, "cannot account for a jump of \$2.15 a ton in the price of coal at the mines between July, 1916, and July, 1917. Federal action has been and may be so long delayed as to be totally ineffective. If no other way remains the control of prices in Illinois alone will be urged and enforced if necessary."

## MANY WOODEN SHIPS.

New Officials Confer with Southern Pine Growers.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Conferences here yesterday between shipping board officials and southern pine growers disclosed that the new administration in charge of the ship program proposes to build large numbers of wooden ships as well as steel ones. Rear Admiral Capps, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation, told the lumbermen the government had new information to spur the program and asked producers to increase output in every possible way. The problem of obtaining officers and crews for American ships was discussed at another conference. Secretary Redfield said American yards now have undertaken construction of more than 700 ships, exclusive of those the government will build. The representatives of shipmasters and seamen promised to help obtain men, but opposed permitting foreigners to command American ships.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND PEPTIRON PILLS

Conditions that are both scrofulous and anemic are very common. Many persons whose faces are "broken out," cheeks are pale, and nerves are weak, suffer from them.

There is an effective, economical remedy in the combination of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiron Pills, one taken before eating, the other after.

In these medicines taken in this way the best substances for the blood and nerves are brought together.—adv.

## LAFOLLETTE AND GRONNA FORMALLY JOIN PACIFISTS

Former Would Elect Men to Repeal "Obnoxious" Laws—Latter Says Constitution Remains.

New York, Aug. 2.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota Tuesday formally aligned themselves with the pacifist movement, according to telegrams from them given out here Tuesday night by the people's council, which is conducting a nationwide propaganda. Senator LaFollette was quoted as having wired the council "not to be intimidated by the threats of war traders," but to begin at once to work for the election of members of Congress who would stand for the "repeal of obnoxious laws." Senator Gronna, the council announced, had wired that the "constitution has not been repealed or suspended."

## PRESIDENT WINS ON FOOD CONTROL BILL

Deadlock Broken By Conferees Voting to Withdraw Senate Amendment for War Expenditure Committee.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The deadlock of the conferees on the administration food control bill was broken yesterday and complete agreement reached when the Senate conferees yielded and consented to strike out the amendment proposing a congressional committee to supervise war expenditure which President Wilson has opposed.

## SCHOOLS FOR NON-COMS.

They Will Be Established at All Cantonment Camps.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Bright and ambitious men in the new national army will find almost immediate opportunity for promotion. Almost all the non-commissioned officers of this force will be taken directly from the ranks of the drafted. They will be selected for intelligence and adaptability. The war department has issued orders for establishment of schools for non-commissioned officers at each cantonment, including the one for the New England division at Ayer. No details have been worked out in Washington.

The schools will be established by the division and according to the plans of the division commanders, who will follow their own ideas in obtaining the large force required. It will be impossible to draw on the regular army for non-commissioned officers for the national army. The department has issued an order to permit unsuccessful candidates for commissions at the officers' training camps to enter the national army as non-commissioned officers, with rank to be determined by the instructors on a basis of qualifications.

## Sporting Notes.

After shutting out the New Bedford team Monday by the score of 3 to 0, Morey, the Oak Bluffs pitcher, went back Tuesday and won in a thrilling 13-inning contest by the score of 3 to 2.

Snow, the former Dartmouth athlete, is now located at Fort Monroe, Va., where he has been sent with Brown, Harte, Soucy and Draper, well known Harvard athletes, from the Plattsburg officers' school.

The hitting of Meyers, the Brooklyn catcher, featured Tuesday's game between Cincinnati and Brooklyn, in which he was credited with three hits out of three times at bat, besides securing two runs.

Pitcher Demaree of the Chicago National league team has been traded to the New York Nationals for Kilduff, an infielder secured from Omaha last fall.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

### Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Boston-Chicago, rain.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 2.

At Pittsburgh—New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.

At St. Louis—Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1 (10 innings).

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	58	30	.659
St. Louis	52	44	.541
Philadelphia	47	40	.541
Cincinnati	44	48	.525
Chicago	48	40	.498
Brooklyn	45	48	.493
Boston	38	52	.422
Pittsburgh	31	64	.327

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

### Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—Chicago 4, Boston 0.

At New York—St. Louis-New York, rain.

At Philadelphia—Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 5.

At Washington—Washington 5, Detroit 4 (13 innings).

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	62	37	.626
Boston	59	36	.621
Cleveland	54	47	.533
Detroit	52	46	.531
New York	49	45	.521
Washington	41	56	.423
Philadelphia	34	58	.370
St. Louis	36	62	.367

## DRY AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED

Sheppard Resolution Passes U. S. Senate by Vote of 65 to 20

NOW GOES TO NATIONAL HOUSE

Measure Provides for Constitutional Nation-Wide Prohibition

Washington, Aug. 2.—By a vote of 65 to 20 the Senate yesterday afternoon adopted the Sheppard resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition to the Senate.

When the Senate resumed debate yesterday the outcome was in doubt. The Senate had agreed to begin voting on all amendments and the resolution itself at 4 o'clock. Pending was a motion calling for the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the states for ratification by July 1, 1923. Unless thus approved the amendment would become null and void. If the prohibition amendment is passed by a two-thirds vote of the House, it will then have to be ratified by three-fourths of all the states.

Senator Calder, the first speaker, announced that he would vote against the resolution, declaring that in his opinion it was a question to be determined by the states. Senator Penrose said he would vote against the resolution "regardless of its merits or demerits." He pronounced the proposed amendment as "radical" and "revolutionary," and declared that the question was one which should be "primarily of state concern."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, supporting the resolution, said: "Why do we prohibit the boys in the army and navy from having booze and insist that those who remain at home shall have it? When they are willing to die for us should we not be willing to go dry for them? Are we willing to sacrifice everything in the country to win the war except beer?"

Senators Myers and Cummins both spoke in support of the resolution. Senator Curtis said he favored the Harding amendment.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts spoke against the resolution.

## BREAD CARDS WILL BE ISSUED IN FRANCE ON SATURDAY

Adults Will Be Given 500 Grammes Daily, and Children Under Seven Years 300 Grammes.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Bread cards will be introduced into France on Saturday. The Journal Officiel, it was announced yesterday, will on that day publish a decree whereby each adult and family head is to receive a card entitling grown persons to 500 grammes (19 ounces) of bread daily. Children under seven years will be allowed 300 grammes (10 ounces). This ration may be augmented by 200 grammes (six and one-half ounces) if a holder of a card furnishes sufficient reasons.

## SPLITTING BELGIUM.

Germans Are Continuing Their Program of Separating the Nation.

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 2.—The Germans are steadily carrying out their scheme of dividing Belgium into two parts, comprising the Walloon or French-speaking and the Flemish provinces respectively. The past month has seen the splitting up of the ministry of the interior and the ministry of foreign affairs, leaving only two departments not yet affected, those of finance and of justice. The Walloon ministries are being transferred to Namur, the German appointed capital of the French half of Belgium, the Flemish remaining at Brussels.

Where the Belgian officials have refused to lend their co-operation and obey the German instructions, and this has occurred in the case of a number of leading administrators, such dissenters have been replaced by men more pliable in German hands, often chosen from among those who have lent themselves to forwarding the separation idea or have otherwise commended themselves to the occupying power.

According to the Taegliche Rundschau, each of the projected parts of Belgium is to have its own budget.

## GIVING AWAY SLACKERS.

Hundred Letters a Day Pour Into Department of Justice.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Letters pouring into the department of justice from every section of the country at the rate of one hundred to two hundred a day, are reporting men who failed to register for the draft.

A special corps of investigators and clerks is handling the reports, forwarding them to the proper officials throughout the country, and recording the results.

Thus far it has been found that the information in a large percentage of the letters has been correct, and as a result of such voluntary aid to the government, hundreds of slackers have been placed on the registration roll. The letters come from all classes of persons, some of them anonymous and a large percentage being from women.

## KEEP GERMANS OFF BOATS.

New York Police and United States Marshal Bar Alien Enemies.

New York, Aug. 2.—The police department, working in connection with the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, yesterday took steps to keep all Germans and alien enemies off all boats and piers in the southern district of New York, which extends from the battery in this city to Albany.

## BLIND MAN "SEES"

### BRITISH FRONT

Sir C. Arthur Pearson Brings Back Enthusiastic Story of the Progress of the Warfare.

With the British armies in France, Aug. 2 (Staff correspondence of the Associated Press).—Blind himself, and head of the British National institute devoted principally to men blinded in the war, Sir C. Arthur Pearson of London was recently a most interesting visitor at the British front. His enthusiasm for all he "saw" was unbounded, and he declared he would take back to the sightless men at home new words of encouragement as to how "their" army was carrying on.

Sir Arthur climbed the Vimy ridge, and to his great delight some German shells broke so close they splashed him with mud and the party had to take temporary refuge in a dugout.

"A man doesn't have to see to know when to duck, does he," laughed Sir Arthur in relating the incident that night. "I also find," he added, "that it doesn't take long to know when they are going and when they are coming."

That is always a great source of entertainment to visitors in the fighting zone. At first the shells that are going over from the British guns swirl along through the sullen air with a noise that is quite startling enough, but the sightless "fortunate" enough to hear a German missile "coming in" soon finds it sings a somewhat different song. Sir Arthur aptly described it.

"Our shells," he said, "go with a bang and a whizz; the Germans come over with a whizz and a bang. It all depends upon the position of the whizz."

Sir Arthur was deeply impressed by the work of the guns. He remained with some of the batteries for a long time and listened to their noisy mutterings with a keen appreciation of all that was going on about him. He was particularly delighted to hear above the reverberating echoes the songs of larks—always to be remembered by the soldiers on this front as their ever-cheerful companions of trench and battlefield.

Trudging over some of the older battlefields of the Somme, walking through the trenches, and standing in the higher places where the panorama of battle spread below him, Sir Arthur drank in the atmosphere of the war—the meaning of it all. He "saw" the "tanks" in repose and heard them at drill, he stood outside a prison cage and visualized the round-capped Germans within the barbed wire barriers. He asked a guard if any of the prisoners ever attempted to escape.

"Escape, sir?" replied the old sergeant. "Why, sir, you couldn't drive 'em away; they like being prisoners, sir, they do."

The ruined cities of the Somme, Baupenne and Peronne, affected Sir Arthur deeply.

"I wish the whole world—all but the Germans who already know what they have done—could come and stand in the grand squares of these cities as I did today," he exclaimed, "and see and feel the desolation and the wanton destruction. They are ghost-like, these cities of the dead. I knew them on motor trips in other days, when they were alive and I could picture the scene to-day as if I were looking upon a painting. The Germans will find, however, the day of reckoning is near at hand. I shall take back words of great cheer to the men at St. Dunstan's."

Entertained by officers of all ranks, Sir Arthur declared his days and nights at the front had been filled to overflowing. No visitor ever followed the workings of the vast British army machine with quicker, keener appreciation and understanding than he. He was gratified to find in the army a similar interest and appreciation in the work at St. Dunstan's for the blinded soldiers and sailors.

Sir Arthur told of the resentment he felt when unthinking people referred to St. Dunstan's as a "home" for the blind, as if the blind were to be segregated there for the rest of their days.

"It is not a home for the blind," he protested, "and I do not believe in 'homes' for the blind. St. Dunstan's is an institution where those who cannot see are helped to equip themselves to retake their places in the ordinary walks and affairs of life. Often dependent at first, they are set some simple task and when they find how easily it is done, a spirit of regeneration seems to come over them. They catch the spirit of accomplishment and thereafter nothing is too great for them to attempt."

"One of the most despondent men with whom we have had to deal was a blinded 'Tommy,' who had been a sort of steam-fitter, or house heating expert. None of the ordinary trades appealed to him and he felt as if he were altogether done for. Suddenly I asked him how he would like to go back to his old job. He shook his head sadly. It couldn't be done. I told him we would see about that. I would take him to his old firm, and one of the partners came to see me. I asked if they would take 'Tommy' back. I was assured the firm would like to do so, but they could not see how a blind man could fill any post in their business. I obtained a promise, however, that if I could assist the soldier to such an extent that I felt he was entitled to a trial they would do so."

"I immediately sent for all the available text-books on house heating I could find. I even got two volumes from America. The end of the story is very simple. I had a letter from the firm a few days ago saying 'Tommy' was receiving nearly double his old salary, was of more value to them than he had ever been, or, they believed, ever would have been."

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## NEW GRIMM FAIRY TALE

"Conquest Plot" from His Paper in Switzerland

SOURCE OF MICHAELIS' INFORMATION

An Obscure Socialist and a Pro-German Journal—Vienna to Lead in Peace

Geneva, Aug. 2.—The alleged plans of the entente allies for conquest, as revealed in the statement of the imperial German chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, were obtained from the Berne Tagwacht. They afford amusement to the Swiss people because the Tagwacht is an obscure Socialist and Germanophile journal, edited by Robert Grimm, who, some time ago achieved notoriety and was expelled from Russia for his connection with Germany's efforts to effect a separate peace with Russia. The Swiss newspapers say that if Dr. Michaelis bases his information on such a feeble source as a virtually unknown journal, his cause already is lost in neutral countries, especially in Switzerland.

## AT ODDS ON CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

German Papers Take Different Views on His Idea of Peace—Vienna Fremdenblatt Says Germany Would Follow Austria's Lead.

Copenhagen, Aug. 2.—The semi-official Vienna Fremdenblatt says it is able to announce authoritatively that Germany gladly will act upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna. The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, reproduces the Fremdenblatt's statement.

Skepticism regarding Chancellor Michaelis' attitude on annexation is shared by Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt, who declares the chancellor's speech to the newspaper men left the impression that he was trying to urge the Reichstag to abandon the ground taken in the peace resolution as a mistaken stand under the conditions actually prevailing. Herr Wolff points to three powerful forces working against the resolution; namely, the impotency of the Reichstag to enforce its will; the possibilities of annexation indicated in the phrase "security of frontiers," and the constant irritation by a large section of the German press that the new chancellor has no thought of a peace without annexations.

Count Von Reventlow in his editorial in Tages Zeitung drops the subject of peace and calls upon Chancellor Michaelis to install proper respect for Germany among neutrals—mentioning Holland in particular. The commentator says he has positive information that at the moment when Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg had "weakly" granted Prussian franchise reforms Holland was about to close her frontiers to Germany under the pressure of Anglo-American demands.

## GUYNEMER, OUT OF HOSPITAL, FELS FIFTIETH GERMAN

Famous French Ace of the Air Downs Two Machines Although Only Half Cured.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Capt. George Gynemer, one of France's leading airmen, has brought down his 50th German airplane. The French aviator had been sick in the hospital in the latter part of July after scoring his 46th, 47th and 48th victims, but on July 28 he returned to duty half cured with the famous "Stork" squadron and on the same day brought down one machine north of Ypres, Belgium, and another, the 50th, close to Southest forest.

## TURKISH SOLDIERS FARE ILL.

Those in Anatolia Are Poorly Equipped and Badly Officered.

Athens, Aug. 2.—Latest Havas dispatches from Anatolia say that, after the abdication of King Constantine, virtually all of the Greeks who lived near the coast were sent to the interior.

The Turkish soldiers in Anatolia are said to be in a bad plight. They are miserably armed—with Mausers, Martins and almost any available kind of rifles—and are commanded by German non-commissioned officers whose role is such as to provoke an irritation that cannot be disguised nor concealed.

The situation is the worse for the fact that the fare of the troops is getting steadily worse. Meat which once was plentiful and cheap is now almost unobtainable because the Germans are said to have sent away everything they could lay hands on, even to dead horses.

## COTTON UP \$7.50 A BALE INSIDE OF 10 MINUTES

Government Crop Report, Same as a Month Ago, Is Considered Deceitfully Disappointing.

New York, Aug. 2.—The government crop report, indicating a condition of 70.3, or exactly the same as a month ago, and a yield of 11,949,000 bales, was followed by a very excited advance in the cotton market here. For several days prices had eased off in expectation that yesterday's report would show an improvement of fully three points as compared with last month's figures. The report consequently came as a general surprise. Inside of 10 minutes there was an advance of approximately \$7.50, with October delivery selling up from \$23.74 to \$31.24, or 125 points, above Tuesday night's closing price.

## B. V. D. Underwear

You can find comfort these hot days if your clothes are right.

The proper light-weight underwear will help a lot.

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Just drop in and let us suggest your warm weather clothes comforts.

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## SPAIN INTERNS SUBMARINE; MAKES WAR APPROPRIATION

Damaged German U. B. 23 Escorted to Ferrol by Spanish Torpedo Boat.

Madrid, Aug. 2.—The cabinet has approved credits of \$5,600,000 for the war department and for the improvement in army corps services.

The German submarine U. B. 23, which entered the roadstead of Corunna Monday in a seriously damaged condition, has reached Ferrol, 12 miles northeast of Corunna, escorted by the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz. It will be interned there.

## TO PUBLISH GLEAVES' U-BOAT ATTACK REPORT

Secretary Daniels Forwards Detailed Account to the Senate Committee.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The detailed report of Rear Admiral Gleaves, respecting the submarine attack on the American transports of the first expedition to France was received yesterday by Secretary Daniels and forwarded to Chairman Tillman of the Senate naval affairs committee. It probably will be made public later.

It was said that the report, which is in detail and supplementary to the brief report on which the navy department announced the successful repulse of the submarine attacks, is in accord with the facts which the navy announced at that time, but which since have been attacked as an exaggeration.

Admiral Gleaves, who commanded the destroyer flotilla which guarded the transports, made the report to Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet. It is understood to tell in detail how the German submarines, lying in wait for the American transport, attacked them twice and were driven off in a fight which destroyed one German submarine and probably others.

## MUST SPEED UP, CAPPS WARNS SHIPBUILDERS

Says That Both the Steel and Wooden Ships Must Be Built—and Quickly.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Both steel and wooden ships must be built, and built quickly, Rear Admiral Capps, chairman of the emergency fleet corporation, told shipbuilders here yesterday.

"Matters brought to my attention only yesterday indicate the vital importance of pressing this construction program. We are in this war far more seriously than a vast majority of people realize," Capps declared.

The meeting of shipbuilders was called by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board following reports that yards were delaying work to gain more profitable private schedules.

"Every ounce of our strength must go into the prosecution of this program," Capps said. "The merits of wooden and steel ships have nothing to do with the case. Both classes are important in the situation."

## LIBERTY LOAN PUBLICIST.

Oscar A. Price Appointed Director by McAdoo.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Oscar A. Price of West Virginia, auditor for the interior department, has been appointed publicity director of the Liberty loan by Secretary McAdoo.

## GIRL'S STATEMENT WILL HELP BARRE

Here is the girl's own story: "For years I had dyspepsia, sour stomach and constipation. I drank hot water and olive oil by the gallon. Nothing helped until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE SPOONFUL helped me INSTANTLY. Because Adler-i-ka flushes the ENTIRE alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICK-EST action of anything we ever sold. Cummings & Lewis, druggists, 54 North Main Street.—adv."

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